

## THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The subscription price of this paper for a year is THREE DOLLARS, payable in advance. For the long Sessions of Congress, (averaging eight months,) the price will be TWO DOLLARS; for the short Sessions ONE DOLLAR per copy. A reduction of 25 per cent. (or one-fourth of the full charge) will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and a like reduction of 25 per cent. (or one-fourth of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for at one time ten or more copies. No accounts being kept for this paper, it will not be forwarded to any one unless paid for in advance, nor sent any longer than the time for which it is so paid.

## COMMUNICATION.

### THE MORMONS AND THE STATE OF DESERET.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer. I am happy to perceive, by an article in your paper of March 2, signed "Franklin," that some attention is likely to be bestowed upon the State of DESERET, and its claims for admission into the American Union.

The remarks of your correspondent are, in the main, just and to the point; yet there are some matters of which he is probably ignorant, and others to which he has but slightly adverted, which should be more fully before the public. I perceive, too, that he has fallen into the very general error that the Mormons were driven out of the States of Missouri and Illinois by persecution for their religious opinions. I do not intend to argue that point with him, or with the many writers, both in and out of the Mormon connexion, who are continually asserting it, for the simple reason that it would be a fruitless discussion. As to the occurrences which took place in Missouri, and the motives of her citizens in expelling them thence, I have nothing to say. But, having been a citizen of Illinois both before and during the Mormon exodus among us, I feel an interest in her good name; and, although freely admitting that much wrong was done on both sides during the unhappy controversy which so long afflicted this portion of our fair State, yet I will assert, and that boldly, without fear of successful contradiction, that the Mormons were not victims of persecution in Illinois; they never were driven from our midst; their leader and pretended Prophet was not killed in consequence of their religious opinions! This I know, and boldly assert. He who states to the contrary is but poorly informed of the causes which produced the difficulties between our citizens and these deluded people, and led eventually to their final expulsion.

Not desiring to enter into an argument to prove the truth of this assertion, I may be permitted to mention, *en passant*, a few facts in support of it. And first, at the time the Mormons were expelled from Missouri and came to Illinois, they were received in the belief that they had been persecuted by the Missourians, and were treated with marked kindness and attention by our citizens. Thousands of dollars, in money and in goods, were voluntarily contributed, and distributed among the needy and suffering. Their Prophet, as well as his humble followers, were treated kindly by our people wherever he went; although then, as well as since, he was believed to be an ardent impostor, and his dupes the victims of his knavery. This does not look much like persecution for opinion's sake. Again, notwithstanding the Mormons held meeting after meeting, in all parts of the country, as well as in Nauvoo, the centre of their power, for the purpose of procuring proselytes to their "peculiar doctrines," yet I defy the whole host of our calumniators to point to a single instance in which these meetings were molested, or attempted to be broken up by violence. This fact does not accord with the spirit of persecution. And again, it is a fact that every attempt which these people have made to settle, and to build up their "peculiar institution," in their organized capacity, in other States—in New-York, in Ohio, at two points in Missouri, and finally in Illinois—has been met by armed resistance on the part of the inhabitants. If the citizens of Illinois are chargeable with persecution, at a time when these people were domineering and powerful, how much more fully might not the charge lie against those of other States, who drove them off when they were comparatively weak and defenceless! The truth is, constant aggression on the rights of their neighbors by these people has been the prolific cause of their expulsion from Illinois, and doubtless from every other place where they have sought a resting place.

But it was only my intention, in commencing this article, to present a few of the reasons why the Mormon State of Deseret should not be admitted into the Union. In the first place, it does not contain the requisite number of inhabitants to entitle it to that distinction. The highest number they claim is about twenty thousand; and all who are in the least familiar with the exuberance of Mormon fancy will feel justified in the belief that ten thousand is nearer the real number. While located in Nauvoo the population of the city was always estimated in their publications at about double its real number. But, allowing fifteen thousand to be the actual population of the Great Salt Lake Valley, and composed as it no doubt is of two-thirds of unassimilated foreigners, we have but a sorry show for a new State of the great American Union! The name of Deseret is liable to more weighty objections than are hinted at by your correspondent "Franklin." The name, as he alleges, there is no reasonable ground for believing any scientific origin; but, like most of those in vogue among this foolish people, has its origin in that jargon of nonsense called the Mormon Bible. And should this jargon of incongruities so far receive the sanction of an American Congress as the adoption of this name would warrant, we should soon have the whole State of Deseret flooded with such beautiful cognomens for her rivers, mountains, and valleys, her towns, counties, and cities, (should she be so unfortunate as to have them,) as beautify the pages of the Book of Mormon; among which I find Giddigahoni, Zennarhi, Abiah, Coiantum, Shikim, Sam Con, Anti-Nepi-Lehi, to the exclusion of those beautiful names which the aboriginal inhabitants of the American continent have left behind them. These, and a thousand others equally as absurd and ridiculous, are to be found in the Book of Mormon, emanations from the added brain of one of the most ardent impostors that ever afflicted mankind. I know it is said that "a rose by any other name will smell as sweet;" and that names are nothing. True. But the timeliness of any man, or set of men, should not be so far sanctioned by authority as to bring it permanently before the public mind. These people claim to be a religious sect, guided and directed by an Apostolic Board, Bishops, Priests, &c.; and, although they do not ask as a sect to be placed in this high political position, yet it will be observed that all the officers of their proposed State Government are also high in office in the Church. And I cannot but believe that the conferring of high political powers on this sect would be a dangerous precedent to establish under our system of Government. It would certainly be a new principle in legislation. It will be recollected that, after the charter of the city of Nauvoo was obtained from the Illinois Legislature, these people boldly advanced the doctrine that they were independent of the rest of the State—"a State within a State," as they expressed it; and their city legislation was in accordance with this preposterous claim. Grant them a State Government, as this proposition would not set? What assumptions of power will they not claim? What madness and folly will they not perpetrate? Children should be taught to creep before they are permitted to attempt walking, or even standing; and a set of people who are incapable of regulating the municipal affairs of a city, without coming in flagrant opposition to the laws and constitution of the State, should certainly try their hand at a Territorial Government before seeking to enter the Confederacy of States.

The history of the world shows that no religious body can safely be trusted with political power. And does any one for a moment believe that other sects will be allowed equal privileges—political, religious, and social—with the Latter Day Saints in the State of Deseret? If sects the most pure and christian are not to be thus trusted, how shall we trust a sect which has been charged with the perpetration of the highest crimes known to our laws; a sect which has demoralized, by its evil and polluting touch, to an alarming extent, every community which has been brought within the influence of its contamination?

And allow me, Messrs. Editors, to guard the American public, through your widely-circulated journal, against giving too much credence to those "handsome testimonials" to the moral character of the Mormons in their present location, to which your able correspondent alludes. Rest assured that they are deceptive, and are manufactured for the occasion. I know not by whom they are made, nor do I care. That community is now located at such a distance that it is hard to prove them untrue. It were hard to show, probably, that polygamy, (the spiritual wife system,) theft, robbery, murder, and crimes of every grade, are life in the land of the "Honey Bee," as they were in the "Pleasant City" (Nauvoo, another name of Mormon manufacture) in times gone by. But, if they are not, it is to be ascribed more to the fact that they are not surrounded by as many neighbors who are objects of aggression, than to any favorable change in the morals of either the rulers or the people.

Your correspondent states that these people are composed of two classes, the simple believers and the speculators. This is true. Yet I have been in the habit of designating them in plain English, simply as the *honest* and the *fools*. The former hold all the offices of honor and profit; the latter are the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for them, who do their bidding, politically and religiously, without "a why or a wherefore."

Such I know this community to have once been, and still believe to be; and such they can be proven by testimony which ought to be sufficient to convince any unprejudiced mind; and as such I consider it would be unwise to confer upon them the extraordinary powers they are seeking at the hands of Congress.

AGRICOLA.

### MOB VIOLENCE IN ILLINOIS.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN OF APRIL 9. We learn from Henry county, Illinois, that a series of outrages have recently been committed upon the Swedish colony located in that county, and that they are threatened with extermination from the country. The men engaged in these outrages number about seventy, from the town of Cambridge and Rock River, in the same county, and they are headed by a fellow named John Root. This man, it seems, married Charlotte Johnsson, but, as they did not live happily together, she left him and fled to her relations for protection against his violence. About the 26th of March, Root visited the colony, with a mob, with the intention of regaining possession of his wife, but she had left and gone to a place of safety. Root, irritated by this desertion, determined to avenge himself upon the innocent members of the colony—collected a mob, paraded the streets armed, and threatened to burn the houses and kill the inhabitants. They searched the colony, and then left.

On the 27th they returned and commenced demolishing some of the houses, tore off some of the boards of the church, discharged their guns, and ordered the inhabitants to leave their houses, so that they could burn them down. They drove all the men of the colony into the church, and the women and children into the hospital. Next day, the mob again assembled and burnt the hay stacks of the colony, and set fire to the buildings at Little Hills, two miles from Cambridge. The principal men and women of the colony fled from the fury of the mob, and are now in St. Louis. No member of the colony had anything to do with the separation of Root and his wife, and of course they are not answerable in any shape for it.

Root pretends to an intimate knowledge of bad designs on the part of the colony, and circulates slanders of all kinds against them. But it is known that they are an innocent and unoffending people. They are Christians, worshipping God according to the Bible, which is their sole guide. They eat at a common table, and work for the common benefit, but each family lives by itself. Marriage is recognized by them. In nothing do they differ from other Christians, except that they eat at a common table, and work for the common benefit. They suffered severely from the cholera last year, and several widows with their children are left dependent upon the colony for support. The colony now about 4,000 acres of land, a church, a large four-story brick dwelling-house, two other brick houses, five frame buildings, and other small houses for store-rooms—a wind-mill, a fax machine, two saw mills, a grist mill, a steam flouring mill, and a large part of the land is improved. The property, exclusive of personal effects, is valued at \$50,000. The colony now contains about 100 men, 250 women and girls, and 200 children. In one respect they resemble the Quakers—they hold to the doctrine of non-resistance; and have offered no violence to the mob. The colony deserves, and should receive the instant protection of the laws, and the offenders should not be suffered to go unpunished.

According to the latest advices, the mob had fixed the 6th instant for the destruction of the village in which the colonists were located, but it is hoped that this threat was not put into execution. It is certain that all appeals to the authorities of the country for protection are in vain, and they have besought the intervention of the Governor of the State—a request which ought not to be denied them.

THE MANORIAL SITES IN NEW-YORK.—A suit, intended to test the validity of the manorial titles, is now in progress at Hudson, (N. Y.) the particular manner in question being that of Harman Livingston, situated in the southern part of Columbia county. This is one of the suits commenced by the Attorney General of the State, in pursuance of a joint resolution adopted by both branches of the State Legislature in 1848. The object of that proceeding was to determine, if possible, the controversy which has been going on for some years in the Anti-Rent districts, and to settle the question of title forever. The Attorney General, Mr. Chaffield, appears in this suit on behalf of the State, and is assisted by John Van Buren and Theodore Miller; the defendant, Livingston, has Kellian Miller, assisted by Josiah Sutherland and Robert McKim. After the empaneling of the jury on Saturday, Mr. Van Buren opened the cause in an elaborate review of the whole subject of manorial rights and tenures.

ANOTHER BRIDGE OVER THE NAGARA.—A company has been organized for the purpose of constructing a suspension bridge over the Niagara river at Lewiston, and the work has been commenced under the direction of Edward W. Benson, civil engineer. The bridge is to be located upon a level with the ridge road, seventy feet above the water, is to be 1,000 feet span between the stone towers, supported by ten cables, capable of sustaining 2,500 tons, with double carriage-way and foot-path, and will be ready for crossing by the first of September next.

MISS LUCINDA SCOTT, of Warrington, Fauquier county, Virginia, while passing, on Saturday week, along a street in that place, on horseback, became alarmed at the speed of the horse, which was greater than she was accustomed to, and, in an attempt to jump off, was thrown with violence to the ground, breaking and severely mangle her ankle. The shock which the accident gave her nervous system was so great as to prostrate it, and all efforts to produce a reaction proved fruitless. After lingering in considerable pain until Thursday morning, at one o'clock, she expired. She was the most estimable and esteemed lady, and her death is deeply lamented.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Twelve deaths by cholera recently occurred on board the Commodore Perry, on her way from New Orleans to Evansville, (Indiana.) The victims were all cabin passengers. CHOLERA AT DONALDSONVILLE, LA.—A correspondent of the Southern Christian Advocate says that thirteen deaths by cholera had occurred among the negroes of Bruce's plantation, at Donaldsonville, La., in the two weeks prior to March 27. Many of the cases proved fatal within six hours after the attack. There had been occasional cases and deaths also on two other plantations.

## OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN OREGON.

We do not know any thing that we can do to further the entirely reasonable object of the following Letter and Memorial of the Officers of the United States Army stationed in Oregon, (equally applicable also to the California station,) and so likely to call public attention to it, as to publish the whole, just as it has come to our hands.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
Assistant Adjutant General's Office,  
New York, April 18, 1850.

SIR: The Officers in Oregon have sent several copies of the enclosed petition to this office, with the request that such disposition might be made of them as would tend to further their object; which is, simply, to have a compensation given that will enable them, and their men to live in that country. I know of no other way of complying with this request than of sending their statement to the several papers of influence, in the hope that some one may say a word to call attention to so just and so reasonable a measure.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
IRVIN McDOWELL,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

Editors of the National Intelligencer.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the undersigned, Officers of the United States Army stationed in Oregon Territory, respectfully sheweth: That your memorialists have been sent to this Territory on public service, in the line of their duty; that, in addition to the privations and hardships which they know must exist at some frontier stations, in a country but recently opened for settlement, they find themselves in circumstances of the most embarrassing character, without other hope of relief than such as an appeal to your honorable body may afford them.

They would respectfully state that a condition of things exists here, and existing from the same cause—the discovery of the gold mines, and the consequent deterioration of the value of money in their vicinity, the Columbia river being but from four to six days' sail from San Francisco, California. The pay and allowances of the army were established for a meridian where a very different state of things, as to wages and prices, prevailed. Here, where the common necessities of life are from four hundred to two thousand per cent. higher than in the United States, and the ordinary comforts of life are within the reach only of the wealthy, or those whose trade or profession has kept them up with the advance of labor and prices; where luxuries are beyond the reach of all but the most fortunate of these, they find their pay utterly inadequate to their support. Rigid economy can scarcely call out a living on a stipend fixed under circumstances so different.

Without relief they must suffer great privations, such as would not comport with the character of a great nation to require of her servants in time of peace, or contract debts beyond their resources, and thus bring disgrace upon the service.

They cannot enumerate here all the facts which would render apparent the necessity of the relief asked for, but would respectfully refer to the annexed price current, and to the statements of several of the principal citizens of the Territory, by which it will be seen that the pay of the commanding officer of the department is not equal to that of those to whom the ordinary branches of industry are open; and that of a captain or subaltern is not as much as common day labor would yield, their expenses being much greater than if engaged in those pursuits.

While your memorialists ask that such an increase may be made of their pay and allowances as will afford them a comfortable living, they would also state that although the soldier, having his allowances (food and clothing) furnished him in kind here, as in the United States, cannot feel the difference in his position as great as his officer, still the inducements to desert are so great that economy would suggest the necessity of the pay of the commanding officer of the department, and that by rewarding those who remain faithful to their posts, prevent the loss to Government of the services of many on whose account expenses have been incurred. And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

[Signed by the Officers of the United States Army stationed in Oregon Territory.]

Statement of His Excellency Governor Joseph Lane.

I know well that the officers of the army on duty in Oregon cannot live upon their pay, as fixed by law; their salaries must be increased, or they must bring to their support other means than their pay. The pay of the commanding officer of the department is not equal to that of those to whom the ordinary branches of industry are open; and that of a captain or subaltern is not as much as common day labor would yield, their expenses being much greater than if engaged in those pursuits.

JOSEPH LANE.

OSCEOLA CITY, December 12, 1849.

Statement of Dr. Jno. McLaughlin, Ex-Governor of the Hudson Bay Company.

I feel confident that I am fully acquainted with the price of labor and of every article of provision and goods in the country, and I am certain that it is impossible for civil or military officers to support themselves on their pay; and the high price of labor here and in California is such an inducement to soldiers to desert, that unless measures are taken to make it their interest to stick to their colors, it will be extremely difficult to keep a force in Oregon.

JNO. McLAUGHLIN.

[Appended to the original memorial and other similar statements, made by citizens of the Territory.]

OSCEOLA CITY, (O. T.) December 6th, 1849.

Flour \$20 per barrel; corn \$2 to \$3 per bushel; potatoes \$2.50 to \$3 per bushel; beef \$5 per bushel; onions \$5 per bushel; eggs 75 cents to \$1 per dozen; milk 75 cents per quart; poultry \$1 to \$1.50 per pair; sugar 75 cents per pound; sugar (brown) 25 cents per pound; sugar (white) 40 cents per pound; butter 12 cents per pound; butter \$1 to \$1.25 per pound; windmill chairs \$30 per dozen; common dinner plates \$2 per dozen; common tea cups \$3 to \$5 per dozen; common tumblers (dinner) \$4 to \$5 per dozen; common knives and forks \$5 per dozen; brassia spoons (large) \$3 per dozen; brassia spoons (small) \$1.50 per dozen; common spoons (large) \$1.50 per pair; common spoons (small) \$1.50 per pair; domestic 12 to 20 cents per yard; carpenter's labor \$10 per day; common day labor \$4; making shoes (common) \$30; frock coat complete (uniform) \$65; making pants \$10; making vest \$8; making shirts \$3; washing 63 cents per dozen.

CAMPBELL & SMITH, Oregon City.

The above is a moderate statement of the prices current, many of the articles are at this time held at higher prices.

S. M. HOLDENBESS.

H. LEE & CO.

A. LEE LEWIS, H. B. Co.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.—A shocking affair occurred in the vicinity of this place last Monday. Thomas D. Foiman, a youth of fourteen or fifteen years of age, was out hunting, and having found some birds, he alighted from his horse to shoot them. Before firing, however, he fastened the rein to his wrist, in order to hold his horse. At the report of the gun the horse took fright, and dragged young Foiman after him until he kicked him loose. He was killed instantly, and his body much mangled and bruised. We sympathize with his afflicted relatives.—*Holly Springs (Miss.) Gazette.*

While a certain Representative was delivering a speech in Congress, (before the end of the one-hour rule) some one observed to him that the members were nearly all absent. "I am not speaking for them," he said, "but for posterity." "And," replied the other, "if you continue much longer, posterity will be present to hear you."

GEORGETOWN FLOUR FACTORY.—This long-established manufacturing factory, on land a large amount of Agricultural Implements, comprising a variety of kinds and sizes of—

Ploughs, having wrought and cast steels, right and left-hand.

Also, Straw-cutters, of different kinds.

Combines, single and double.

Harrows, expanding and stationary.

Cultivators, expanding and stationary, with wrought and cast teeth.

Double and single Shovel Ploughs.

Road Scrapers, Kettles for boiling food for cattle, &c.

All of which are constructed of the best materials, and warranted to perform.

Castings and other Irons suited to the above articles always on hand. R. writing done at short notice.

No exertion shall be omitted to render the Manufacturing works of your patronage, which is respectfully solicited.

Terms of sale cash.

JOS. LIBBEY.

Proprietor.

Mar 19—w6t

## THE "SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY" SCHEME.

FROM THE "JEFFERSON" (MO.) INQUIRER. Section of the plot, and long meditated—States' Evidence—1849 the year—British Alliance—Judge Tucker the witness—Full proof.

In the National Intelligencer of the 11th instant is one of its cringing broadsides, [on "The Evil of the Day,"] and among the proofs produced in that number is the resurrection of a book which excited but little attention at the time it was written, and has sunk into oblivion for some years, but now rises up in the killing form of a "States' evidence." Its title is that of "Partisan Leader;" its author was Judge Beverly Tucker: its printer was Duff Gregg; its time of publication was 1836, but dated 1835; and it purported to be a history of what had taken place in 1849. Never was such a piece of history written beforehand! It is the exact history of what was in progress in 1849, with the addition of the British alliance, which is a part of the plot which had been before discovered. The following is an extract from this book, which we take from the Intelligencer:

"Under these circumstances, the Southern States had then, although, forced to see that the day for decisive action was near. They therefore determined on a long and arduous struggle, the obligations of a Constitution, the forms of which alone remained, subsiding, by a movement nearly simultaneous, 'SECESSION FROM THE UNION, they had immediately formed a Southern Confederacy. The suddenness of these measures was remarkable, the prudence with which they had been planned, the sagacity with which they had been carried out, and the unanimity with which they had been adopted, were all of them, in the eyes of the world, a masterpiece of statesmanship. But, while the President believed that no decisive step would be taken by the more Southern States without her co-operation, he had devoted all his powers, direct and indirect, to control and influence her actions. Of tumultuous insurrection he had no fear. The organized operation of the State Government was what he dreaded."

This is a sample. The book consists of two volumes, and is disunion throughout. No man was more fitted to write this history of disunion in advance than Judge Beverly Tucker. He was a Nullifier himself, and by his sentiments, connections, local residence in different States, and ardent temperament, was perfectly calculated to know all the secrets of the Disunionists. He was a Nullification Judge in Missouri; and the friend and associate of all the other nullifying Judges, and the family connexion of Judge Napoléon. He was connected with the nullifiers in South Carolina both by blood and marriage; he came from Virginia and went back to Virginia, and to the hot-bed of nullification at old Williamsburg. All these circumstances make Judge Tucker the best witness in the world in this case, and, without intending it, he has become "States' evidence" at the very moment that he was wanted.

The "Partisan Leader" is now a book to be sought for and studied. No doubt but some of the old Nullifiers in Missouri have copies of it. We will give them double price for a copy, as it is wanted now. Only one thing differs in 1849 from what it was written down to be; and that is, in the cause for secession. The cause in the history of Judge Tucker was that of the first nullification: it was protective tariff! At the time Judge Tucker wrote, the slavery pretext had not been invented! Davy Wilmot had not been heard of! The admission of California had not been heard of! Texas annexation had not been heard of! It was all tariff—proclamation—force bill—bloody bill, then! And for these it was, and with the aid of a British alliance, that the secession was to take place in 1849—proof that all the causes now alleged are only pretexts, invented since to cover a plot of twenty years incubation.

Well! the year 1849 came. The dissolution of the Union was openly commenced. Fortunately, however, the conspirators commenced their operations upon Senator Benton; and he gave them a fight which has roused the country.

JAMES N. HARDING, Attorney at Law.

Sacramento City, Upper California.

References: Hon. A. G. Brown, M. C., Mississippi.

Geo. Connelly, Com. Merchant, N. Orleans.

Edmund Stevens, Esq., Port Gibson, Mississippi.

H. T. Ellet.

Jan 26—w6t

TO SHEEP BREEDERS.—For sale a fine Hampshire down Ram, now 12 months old, imported from the best stock in England in November last. The Ram is worth the attention of persons wishing to improve their stock. Commenced by J. H. Lane, Esq., Locust Lane, Fayette county, Virginia, will be punctually attended to. ap 5—2t

INTERESTING TO THOSE WHO DELIGHT IN Rural and Pastoral Occupations, with Field Sports. I am now in possession of that which is most valued by persons fond of the above ennobling occupations—who love field sports, and the "crack" of old iron and lead. I allude to a noble farm of 3,000, owned by me, all in (12 to 30 acres) and all desirable appliances, with rich soils, a ring to 30 inches depth) and about one-sixth of number of acres covered with perfect natural pines and groves of ancient forest trees, the best of land all cleared, and without obstruction to the plough. The place has been under liberal, continued improvement since 1843; also, gathering choice stock, among which are about 5,000 sheep, a combination not surpassed in the wide world for beauty of scenery, natural resources, utility, and all things most desired by intelligent agriculturists, lovers of the farm and of bright, young, healthy climate, where the surface is elevated, varied, and without monotony, all prosperous, progressive, and remunerating. About 20 per cent. per annum, and the place is well situated. Roads are excellent, and the place is in progress just by the place, which is in latitude 41° N. The farm is equal to keeping much more stock than on it, so that besides other, I purpose having about 8,000 sheep by 1852.

There is water-power equal to 10,000 to 15,000 horse-power, and easily commanded for small output. Flouring Mills, Cotton and Woolen manufactories, much needed, and I believe if carried on with good judgment they would yield 12 per cent. dividend per annum; abundance of wood at hand, and cotton may be placed at New York prices, charges included. Tanneries also needed: one on a large scale would be profitable. The place is well situated for the raising of the population of Illinois is now about 750,000, which doubles in five years. The farm, &c., is situated in the Northwestern section of that State, in the valley of the River, approaching Wisconsin. Game, quail, snipe, deer, rabbits, wild ducks, geese, and turkeys are very abundant, as are fish of the best varieties.

I am seeking for an intelligent person, or persons with means to own of the above any portion less than half, and join in carrying it on and enjoying the fields sports, &c., increasing income and pleasure as we extend cultivation and increase the stock. \$5,000 to \$10,000 would buy a good share of the farm stock, teams, implements, machines, &c., and of course fencing, building, &c., and persons, such as are alluded to, may be assured that I shall gladly yield them, or him, a share of the greatest value to him, and a desire of companionship and personal aid in carrying on so extensive a place. Aliens, by a provision of the laws of the State, may legally own real estate, and have all other rights as to property, as citizens. With the aid of other suit-grants, with main of land about all that thrives in the Temperate Zone, grow well and yield abundantly, and crops are very sure. On the place is a large orchard of apples, peaches, plums, trees, &c., &c., &c.

Having passed much of my life among the English, I may venture to assert that they may find much, very much, in and around the above place, that will please, satisfy, and gratify their tastes and desires, and that they will find it a most comfortable life at hand, and there arrive in one village near by five miles daily—four in post coaches, with four horses each. Wires pass daily connecting with New York, &c., and the village is an office connected. More might be said in commendation, but I reserve it until called on, or written to by inquirers, who will please address, postage paid, to J. B. ANDERSON, at Post Office, Washington, D. C.

## IRON STEAMERS WANTED ON THE MAGDALENA RIVER.

We have received an interesting letter from a gentleman at Bogota, the capital of the Republic of New Grenada, from which we make the following extract:

BOGOTA, FEBRUARY 28, 1850.

The Government of New Grenada, with a just appreciation of the resources and wants of the country, is anxious to improve its means of internal communication. The extreme mountainous character of New Grenada, and the sparseness of its population, forbid all thoughts of railways. The construction of good common roads is difficult, and their maintenance in good repair requires much watchfulness and labor, in consequence of their liability to injury during the protracted and heavy rains in certain seasons of the year. The old Spanish Government, if it did not directly repress all commercial enterprise, did little to encourage it, by affording the facilities of intercommunication that all enlightened Governments consider essential to the industrial and commercial welfare of their people. The few roads made by the Spaniards were constructed with a view to military rather than commercial operations. They were, however, it is but just to say, made in an excellent manner, and some of them, even now, like the remains of the old roads made for like purposes by the Romans, are in good condition. The present Government, by its energetic character and executive power of the conquerors and their immediate descendants. But for nearly three centuries, or ever since the conquest, the internal commerce of the country, excepting the portions immediately adjoining the Magdalena, and a few other navigable rivers, has been carried on by means of mules, over the so called, "the mule trails," and paths or trails, at all times difficult and painful to traverse, and often dangerous.

The long war of independence greatly disturbed the industrial pursuits of the people, exhausted their available resources, and burdened them with debt. At the close of that war, they undertook to maintain a form of Government, for its maintenance support, demanded the highest degree of virtue and enlightenment, without the requisite training to fit them for an enterprise of such magnitude and responsibility. It cannot be surprising, therefore, that, for many years succeeding the achievement of independence, the various South American States, including New Grenada, suffered to much from civil dissensions, and the lack of primary means, that they were unable to do what was needful for the development of their resources, and the necessary accompanying improvement of their internal communications. The ordeal through which they have passed has been severe almost beyond parallel; but it is creditable to them, and affords a glowing presage of the future, that amid all their troubles they have clung with fervor to the principles of liberty, however mixed at times in the pursuit, and that genuine freedom, and the means that will render it secure and permanent, a just, moderate, yet efficient Government, the general diffusion of education, tolerance of religious opinion, inducements to immigration, and the encouragement of the employment of native and adopted citizens, and making such material improvements as the condition and interests of the country demand, are now far better appreciated than formerly.

In undertaking any works of the kind alluded to, the improvement of the navigation of the Magdalena river is obviously the first and most important of the measures to be adopted. New Grenada should be directed. This river, which traverses the whole length of the Republic, from the equator to the Caribbean sea, is the great natural commercial channel of the country. It is to New Grenada what the Mississippi and its tributaries are to our Northwestern and Western States. By it nearly all the exports of the country are sent to the coast, and the imports of the country are received from the coast. The Magdalena and the Pacific, are sent to market, and supplies of foreign grain and produce received in return. Of the amount of trade on this river I cannot speak definitely, for the reason that full and precise returns of the trade, if any exist, which is doubtful, are not accessible. A tolerably correct estimate of the trade on the Magdalena, however, from a statement of cargoes transported up the river by the steamboat company for three years.

For the fiscal year 1846 and '47, \$13,670.

For the fiscal year '47 and '48, \$11,987.

For the fiscal year '48 and '49, \$16,666.

A cargo is 250 packages, and the price of transportation is \$7 a cargo.

The commerce is not large, but the means of transportation on the river are altogether inadequate to its requirements. Until within a few years, the only boats in use were, bongoes and champans. The bongoes are heavy, clumsily built boats, somewhat resembling the Durham boats used for navigating the river of the United States before the employment of steam. The champans are flat bottomed boats, covered amidships, for about two-thirds of their length, with a round-topped roof, called a *toldo*, on which the *bogayas*, as the crew are styled, travel while painfully propelling the boat by poles. The time of making a trip from Santa Martha and Cartagena, the principal cities below the mouth of the Magdalena, is from twelve to fifteen hours, and usually two months; but frequently the voyage is protracted to three months. The expense, of course, is very great, to say nothing of the loss of time, and the interest of capital invested in goods subject to such slow transit. A few years ago a company, composed of the merchants of the coast and most enterprising business men of the country